



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session**

Agenda item 116 (a) and (d)

**Human rights questions: Implementation of human
rights instruments; comprehensive implementation of
and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme
of Action**

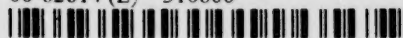
**Security Council
Fifty-fifth year**

**Letter dated 28 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative
of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-
General**

I have the honour to transmit a statement issued on 25 August 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea in response to Ethiopia's allegations against Eritrea on "violation of human rights" (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 116 (a) and (d), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tesfa Alem **Seyoum**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex to the letter dated 28 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Ethiopia's wild allegations underlie a sinister motive

In the past two weeks, the Ethiopian regime has been making wild allegations against Eritrea for purported "violation of human rights". The smear campaign has been accompanied with thinly veiled threats of military action.

For background information and in order to put matters in perspective, we shall cite excerpts from international News Agency reports. In this regard, an AFP story of October 22, 1999 under the title: "Eritrean Deportees to be Forced Across Mined Area" reads:

- "Ethiopia put about 13000 Eritreans on 29 buses, which officials now claim, are now headed through the most hazardous route, where there is a red alert and a build-up of troops by both sides".
- ICRC spokesman for Africa, Juan Martinez, said from the ICRC headquarters in Geneva: "The ICRC was not in favour of transporting people because there was no guaranteed safe passage. We approached the Ethiopian authorities and said we did not agree with the trip and asked them to reconsider. We are really concerned. They have decided to do this against our will. It is a violation of the Geneva Conventions and it is not acceptable".

Another AFP report of July 21, 2000 titled "Ethiopia blocks return of its nationals from Eritrea reads:

- "More than 1,000 Ethiopians have been blocked at the last minute by their government from returning home from Eritrea, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said Friday. The ICRC said that Addis Abeba had on Thursday asked it to change the itinerary of the returning 1,100 Ethiopians";
- "Everything was in order. The people were already there in a bus when the Ethiopian authorities gave a red light, citing security reasons" told AFP ICRC's director in Eritrea, Jean Paul Jacquot, adding that a group of Eritreans had made the same journey in reverse route on Tuesday. "Are they perhaps trying to slow down the process, with 2,600 people being ready to leave?" he wondered.

What these reports establish clearly are the following:

1. Ethiopia flagrantly violated ICRC rules and norms in the inhuman deportation of over 75,000 ethnic Eritreans that it has and continues to perpetrate. Indeed, the ICRC was never allowed to visit or escort the deportees. Moreover, in most cases, the ICRC, and through it the Eritrean Government, were never informed in advance of the number of deportees and the border posts at which they would be dumped. The Government of Eritrea was usually informed of the probable location by the ICRC at the last minute, making logistical preparations for receiving them extremely difficult. Often the Ethiopian regime would dump one batch (usually in excess of 2,000) of ethnic Eritreans in Omhager (western part of Eritrea) and dump the next batch in Burrie (eastern Eritrea) with no purpose other than causing maximum logistical difficulties to the Government of Eritrea and undue pain to the deportees. This has caused the death of several people, particularly among those deported along Burrie, due to sunstroke.
2. The repatriation of Ethiopians from Eritrea that begun recently and which was prompted by massive internal dislocation brought about by Ethiopia's invasion of sovereign Eritrean territory was initiated with the active involvement and support of the ICRC. It was interrupted because Ethiopia refused to cooperate invoking false excuses. Eritrea in fact requested from the beginning that the ICRC arrange transport for, and escort across the border, the Ethiopians who want to go back home voluntarily or those who may have to go back because they do not possess the necessary legal permits for continued stay in the country. This remains its current position. But as illustrated in the AFP story, ICRC's involvement was blocked and interrupted because Ethiopia refused to cooperate and the ICRC could not take part unless there was an explicit agreement by both parties. Ethiopia's allegations of "deportation without ICRC involvement" are thus vicious distortions of the real facts.

Moreover, we must recall that it is Ethiopia, which has and continues to officially sanction the deportation of ethnic Eritreans. (Remember the Prime Minister's gloating that "his government has the right to expel anyone whose colour of his eyes it did not like"). It is Ethiopia which continues to incarcerate, for more than two years now, thousands of Eritreans in the Dedesa concentration camp simply because they are of "military age". Partial reports that have reached the Government of Eritrea indicate that 12 of them died under torture in 1998 alone.

Since the signing of the cessation of hostilities in Algiers on June 18th, Ethiopia has not only continued to deport ethnic Eritreans from Ethiopia, but it has deported 15,000 Eritreans from their own sovereign land; from the lower Gash Barka area. And it continues to perpetrate gross crimes on those remaining in the occupied areas, including by preventing access to humanitarian agencies to monitor the situation and to provide them with the necessary assistance.

All the while Eritrea has not taken retaliatory acts that could have been justified under the circumstances. The first acts of the Eritrean Parliament in response to Ethiopia's policy of ethnic cleansing was to adopt a bill aimed at protecting the human rights of Ethiopians living in the country. Ethiopia has thus no moral right or justifiable cause to accuse Eritrea of "foul play".

So why this vicious campaign now? The reasons, which are multifaceted, consist of:

1. its unwillingness to receive its own nationals;
2. its desire to create a sense of tension and delay the deployment of the peacekeeping mission;
3. its desire to create a pretext for resorting to war at an opportune moment.

The behaviour of the Ethiopian regime in the proximity talks; its insistence in Algiers on signing a partial agreement in stark contradiction to its position for the past two years on a comprehensive package ('nothing is agreed until everything is agreed'); and, its aversion to a UN peacekeeping force are indeed tangible indicators that betray its real motives

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asmara
25 August 2000



Security Council

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Note by the President of the Security Council

At its 4192nd meeting, held on 31 August 2000, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000. The Security Council adopted the draft report without a vote.





Security Council

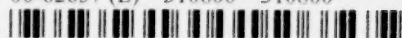
Distr.: General
30 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

**Letter dated 27 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative
of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that 237 explosive devices including mines, bombs, missiles and unexploded ordnance left behind by the 30-Power aggression against Iraq were found and disposed of between 1 June and 31 July 2000 in Dhi Qar, Najaf, Ninawa, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Basra and Qadisiyah Governorates.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. Hasan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



**Security Council**

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31 August 2000

Original: English

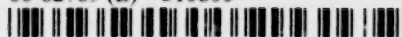
**Letter dated 29 August 2000 from the Secretary-General
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).

Following the usual consultations, I propose that the following countries be included in the initial list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNMEE: Algeria, Austria, Canada, China, Finland, Ghana, India, Italy, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zambia.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan





Security Council

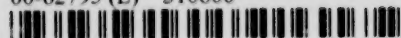
Distr.: General
31 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 31 August 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 August 2000 (S/2000/841) concerning the proposed initial composition of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the proposal contained therein.

(Signed) **Hasmy Agam**
President of the Security Council



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
31 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 31 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

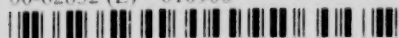
I have been instructed by my Government to lodge a protest at the recent escalation of ethnic Albanian terror and violence and the concomitant actions of the international presences in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia.

Aided and abetted by the actions of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the passivity of the Security Council, ethnic Albanian terror and violence have increased dramatically. Emboldened, terrorists increasingly target the most vulnerable, children and the elderly, and the symbols of a people's bond to the land, institutions, churches and cemeteries.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has warned on a number of occasions that the announcement of local elections in Kosovo and Metohija for the coming autumn, the seizure of the "Trepca" Smelter Corporation, the opening of foreign liaison offices without approval by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the continued refusal of UNMIK and KFOR to cooperate with the official Yugoslav authorities and their lack of resolve to come to grips with ethnic Albanian terror and violence can be understood in no other way, but as an open collaboration of the international presences with ethnic Albanian terrorist separatists. In a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, their actions have gone a long way to render one of its main goals, a multi-ethnic Kosovo and Metohija, unachievable.

All along, the ethnic Albanian campaign of terror and violence has been in the ascendant. The offices of the Committee of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for Cooperation with UNMIK have been bombed in a blatant demonstration of arrogance and a ruthless drive to intimidate and cleanse the remaining Serbs and other non-Albanians.

Particularly gruesome are the atrocities committed against Serbian children of Kosovo and Metohija. Six children, 10 years of age or younger, were seriously wounded in the village of Resnik last April in a bomb blast, while, in addition to 3 adults, ethnic Albanian terrorist Afrim Zeqiri killed 4-year-old Milos Petrovic in the village of Cernica last May.



In the village of Crkvene Vodice on 12 August 2000, as yet unidentified ethnic Albanian terrorists threw a bomb at a group of 10 Serbian children, aged 5 to 15, as they played ball a mere 100 yards away from a KFOR checkpoint. Six children were seriously wounded. Six cars were damaged, which attests to the severity of the blast.

An Albanian driver "accidentally" ran into six Serbian children, aged 8 to 16, in the village of Skulamovo. Eight-year-old Nikola Nikolic was killed and five other children were injured.

The reaction of the international presences to the atrocities committed against the Serbian ethnic community is not only inadequate, it is often cynical. Instead of making every effort to apprehend the perpetrators, KFOR and UNMIK police bear down on Serbs. In each specified case, they took a threatening attitude towards the distressed Serbs who had run to the scene. Particularly galling in the circumstances were the expressions of condolences of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Head of UNMIK. Although aware of the atrocities, the Security Council has remained mute.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls on the Security Council to take urgent measures to put an end to the new wave of ethnic Albanian terrorism, emboldened in no small measure by the latest actions of international presences. Otherwise, it must suspend the United Nations mission, which has been responsible for the development of a disastrous situation in this Serbian province.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav Jovanovic
Chargé d'affaires à i

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
1 September 2000

Original: English

**Letter dated 28 August 2000 from the President of Liberia
addressed to the Secretary-General**

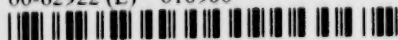
I extend compliments on behalf of the people of Liberia and in my own name to you on the occasion of the convocation of the Millennium Summit, where leaders of the world would be expected to define problems besetting our global family and determine solutions in the alleviation of those problems, engendering hope in the future of our one world and carving new aspirations for the United Nations. Against this background, I am pleased to acquaint you with the current status of Liberia's engagement in Sierra Leone, a troubled portion of our global village.

You may recall the commitment of the Government of Liberia to remain constructively engaged in the resolution of the crisis in the sisterly country of Sierra Leone. Recently, our involvement, among other things, culminated in the release of over 500 United Nations peacekeepers who were unfortunately held against their will by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). Our Government will continue to be steadfastly bound to an immediate, peaceful and diplomatic solution to the crisis in Sierra Leone as well as the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the subregion, and will continue to offer public and practical expressions to these endeavours.

However, the apparent silence of the international community to the repeated violations of our territorial integrity by armed insurgents from the area of the Guinea-Sierra Leone borders, including a third and most recent attack emanating from the Republic of Guinea, which is ongoing, continues to overburden the Liberian Government with unnecessary loss of lives and property and the displacement of a large number of our people. It is the request of the Government of Liberia that you utilize all forms of influence at your disposal to ensure the sanctity of our borders and the maintenance of peace, security and stability within the framework of the Mano River Union.

As the inviolability of the borders between Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone remains a crucial issue, I recommend the following and request the support of the United Nations in ensuring their speedy implementation:

- (a) The Government of Liberia again calls for a monitoring presence of the United Nations at these borders to monitor all crossing points capable of conveying vehicular traffic. We recognize the enormous cost to individual nations of policing the entire length of the borders and suggest the utilization of an airborne multi-spectral service in detection of any unusual movements along the entire border.



Intelligence gathered therefrom could be shared by all appropriate authorities. The cost, which is relatively minor, could be borne by the international community;

(b) On the status of RUF, as has been previously done, the Liberian Government has again called for the immediate disarmament and simultaneous deployment of troops from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) under the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) in areas recently considered as RUF-dominated.

Along these lines, RUF has announced a new leadership acceptable to ECOWAS and has informed ECOWAS through its Chairman that it welcomes our call for disarmament and demobilization and that it has begun the process leading to its transformation to a political entity and subsequent reintegration into society. Additionally, RUF has informed ECOWAS of its wish to return weapons retrieved from United Nations peacekeepers and its desire to establish communication with the High Command of UNAMSIL, to facilitate and accelerate the return of the weapons and the process of confidence-building.

In keeping therewith, it is our recommendation that these initiatives be immediately exploited by the United Nations, leading to a ceasefire; the withdrawal of all belligerent forces to positions as at 7 July 1999; the simultaneous deployment of ECOWAS troops, under UNAMSIL; and the total disarmament and demobilization of the armed factions.

You are doubtlessly aware of our unreserved support for Security Council resolution 1306 (2000), calling for an end to the smuggle of diamonds from Sierra Leone. As evidence of this, we are undertaking several initiatives, including the enactment of a statute criminalizing the export of undocumented or uncertificated diamonds; the enforcement of legislation requiring the Central Bank of Liberia to issue certificates of origin; and our request to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to second experts who would assist in the development of a transparent process. Furthermore, the Government calls for assistance from the international community to convene a meeting of international experts to focus on the trade and certification process in the Mano River Union countries.

The Government of Liberia assures you of its continued commitment to the pursuit of peace and stability both at home and in the subregion and welcomes the convening of this Summit with hope and anticipation for the evolution of solutions that will make our world a safer place for our children.

Finally, I wish to request that you kindly circulate the present letter to all members of the Security Council as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Dahkpannah Dr. Charles Ghankay **Taylor**



Security Council

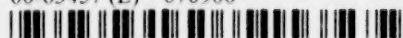
Distr.: General
4 September 2000

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Decides to adopt the attached declaration on ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa.



Annex

The Security Council,

Meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government in the course of the Millennium Summit to discuss the need to ensure an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa,

I

Pledges to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirms its commitment to the principles of sovereign equality, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States, and underlines the need for respect for human rights and the rule of law;

Reaffirms the importance of adhering to the principles of the non-threat or non-use of force in international relations in any manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations, and of peaceful settlement of international disputes;

Recalls its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and resolves to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in peacekeeping and to ensure the effective functioning of the collective security system established by the Charter;

II

Pledges to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing conflict at all stages from prevention to settlement to post-conflict peace-building;

Reaffirms its determination to give equal priority to the maintenance of international peace and security in every region of the world and, in view of the particular needs of Africa, to give special attention to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, and to the specific characteristics of African conflicts;

III

Strongly encourages the development within the United Nations system and more widely of comprehensive and integrated strategies to address the root causes of conflicts, including their economic and social dimensions;

Affirms its determination to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping operations by:

- Adopting clearly defined, credible, achievable and appropriate mandates,*
- Including in those mandates effective measures for the security and safety of United Nations personnel and, wherever feasible, for the protection of the civilian population,*
- Taking steps to assist the United Nations to obtain trained and properly equipped personnel for peacekeeping operations,*

- Strengthening consultations with troop-contributing countries when deciding on such operations;

Agrees to support:

- the upgrading of United Nations capacity for planning, establishing, deploying and conducting peacekeeping operations,
- the provision of a more up-to-date and sounder foundation for financing peacekeeping operations;

Underlines the importance of enhancing the United Nations capacity for rapid deployment of peacekeeping operations and *urges* Member States to provide sufficient and timely resources;

IV

Welcomes the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations of 21 August (S/2000/809), and *decides* to consider the recommendations which fall within its area of responsibility expeditiously;

V

Stresses the critical importance of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, and emphasizes that such programmes should normally be integrated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations;

VI

Calls for effective international action to prevent the illegal flow of small arms into areas of conflict;

Decides to continue to take resolute action in areas where the illegal exploitation and trafficking of high-value commodities contributes to the escalation or continuation of conflict;

Stresses that the perpetrators of crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, war crimes, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law should be brought to justice;

Emphasizes its determination to continue to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in all operations;

VII

Calls for the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional or subregional organizations or arrangements, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and in particular in respect of peacekeeping operations;

Emphasizes the importance of continued cooperation and effective coordination between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and

African subregional organizations in addressing conflict in Africa, and of enhanced support for the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution;

VIII

Underlines that the ultimate responsibility for resolving disputes and conflicts lies with the parties themselves and that peacekeeping operations aimed at helping to implement a peace accord can succeed only to the extent that there is a genuine and lasting commitment to peace by all parties concerned;

Calls upon all States to intensify efforts to secure a world free of the scourge of war.



Security Council

Distr.: General
5 September 2000

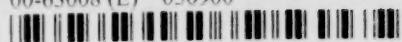
Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000 and 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000 and all other relevant resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

1. *Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 20 September 2000;*
2. *Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.*



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
14 September 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 31 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that over the past two weeks Kuwaiti security services have observed movements in the demilitarized zone by Iraqi naval units equipped with weapons whose use in the zone is prohibited. This is in clear violation of the United Nations rules governing the zone. We have kept the headquarters of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) at Umm Qasr informed of these infractions and have alerted it to the need for violations to be monitored and the necessary measures taken in their regard. The violations observed were as follows:

1. On Thursday, 10 August 2000, an Iraqi boat equipped with a weapon whose use is prohibited in the demilitarized zone was observed in the area between the Khawr al-Zubayr and Khawr Abd Allah waterways north of Warbah Island. The UNIKOM chief of operations was notified accordingly at the time.
2. On Friday, 11 August 2000, three Iraqi boats equipped with heavy weapons were observed heading from Khawr al-Zubayr towards Khawr Abd Allah. The UNIKOM chief of operations was notified accordingly at the time.
3. On Friday, 11 August 2000, a violation was reported by UNIKOM when the Iraqi side penetrated the demilitarized zone.
4. On Sunday, 13 August 2000, a boat belonging to the Iraqi Coast Guard was observed heading from Khawr al-Zubayr towards Khawr Abd Allah. It was equipped with a prohibited weapon and carried four persons in military uniform. The UNIKOM chief of operations was notified accordingly.
5. At 9.45 a.m. on Monday, 14 August 2000, an Iraqi boat equipped with a weapon was observed heading from Khawr al-Zubayr towards Khawr Abd Allah. The UNIKOM chief of operations was informed accordingly.
6. On Sunday, 20 August 2000, an Iraqi violation was reported by UNIKOM involving the use of "X-ray" road, located inside Kuwaiti territory, by an Iraqi coming from the Iraqi side. ("X-ray" is the designation of a road that runs parallel to the berm and is located inside Kuwaiti territory.)

Such violations and the other recurring infractions committed by the Iraqi regime for the purpose of undermining the security and integrity of Kuwait's boundaries provide renewed confirmation that that regime has no peaceful



intentions. They further require you to intervene in order to bring pressure to bear on the Iraqi Government to desist from its violations, renounce its bellicose intentions and respect the sovereignty, security and independence of the State of Kuwait.

I am transmitting to you herewith a videotape* showing these naval units passing through the demilitarized zone.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council and have the materials transmitted brought to the attention of Council members.

(Signed) Mohammad A. **Abulhasan**
Permanent Representative

* The above-mentioned videotape may be consulted at the Secretariat, United Nations and Specialized Agencies Collection, in Room L-260.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
6 September 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 2 September 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 31 August 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 16 to 23 August 2000 they carried out 228 sorties, 74 of them from Saudi Arabia, 64 from Kuwait and 90 from Turkey.

The Minister refers to his letter dated 6 May 2000 addressed to you, to which he has yet to receive your response, and he urges you to meet your responsibility under Article 99 of the Charter by alerting the Security Council to this aggression so that it may take the necessary steps to bring an end to the unlawful no-flight zones imposed on Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. Hasan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 2 September 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 228 sorties in the period from 16 to 23 August 2000, 74 of them from Saudi Arabia, 64 from Kuwait and 90 from Turkey, as shown hereunder:

1. In the northern region 90 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1035 hours on 16 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Ayn Zalah, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1030 hours on 17 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz, Baiibo, Tall Afar, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1215 hours on 18 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 22 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Tall Afar and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1450 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1100 hours on 19 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1335 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 2030 hours on 23 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2225 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 138 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 2155 hours on 16 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 54 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 38 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Samawah, Amarah, Artawi, Hayy, Diwaniyah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2400 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1655 hours on 17 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Ashbajah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1810 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1010 hours on 19 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Nukhayb, Qurnah, Amarah, Najaf and Kut areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1230 hours on 21 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Ukhaydir, Samawah, Taqtaqanah, Ashbajah, Shinafiyah, Najaf, Artawi, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Lasaf, Amarah, Nukhayb, Afak, Salman, Ali al-Gharbi and Shatrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1340 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 2025 hours on 22 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 12 missions, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Lasaf, Salman, Samawah, Taqtaqanah, Shatrah, Afak, Diwaniyah, Qurnah, Nukhayb, Artawi, Ukhaydir and

Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1040 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these wanton acts of aggression, urges you to intervene with the governments of the countries in question with a view to ending their aggression and ensuring respect for the norms of international law and for the sovereignty of Iraq.

I should like in this connection to refer to my letter of 6 May 2000 in which we requested you, in the light of your responsibilities, to adopt an explicit position with respect to this ongoing armed aggression against the sovereignty of an independent State and a Member of the United Nations and to call for an end to this illegal and unlawful action, a letter to which we have yet to receive your response. In requesting you to declare this position, we are hopeful that you will meet your responsibility under Article 99 of the Charter by alerting the Security Council so that it may take the necessary steps to eliminate the no-flight zones imposed on Iraq.

(Signed) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
6 September 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 2 September 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 31 August 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 16 to 23 August 2000 they carried out 228 sorties, 74 of them from Saudi Arabia, 64 from Kuwait and 90 from Turkey.

The Minister urges the Security Council to meet its responsibilities with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom and with the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. Hasan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 2 September 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 228 sorties in the period from 16 to 23 August 2000, 74 of them from Saudi Arabia, 64 from Kuwait and 90 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 90 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1035 hours on 16 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Ayn Zalah, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1030 hours on 17 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz, Baibo, Tall Afar, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1215 hours on 18 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 22 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Tall Afar and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1450 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1100 hours on 19 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1335 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 2030 hours on 23 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2225 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 138 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 2155 hours on 16 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 54 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 38 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Samawah, Amarah, Artawi, Hayy, Diwaniyah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2400 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1655 hours on 17 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Ashbajah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1810 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1010 hours on 19 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Nukhayb, Qurnah, Amarah, Najaf and Kut areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1230 hours on 21 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Ukaydir, Samawah, Taqtaqanah, Ashbajah, Shinafiyah, Najaf, Artawi, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Lasaf, Amarah, Nukhayb, Afak, Salman, Ali al-Gharbi and Shatrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1340 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 2025 hours on 22 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 12 missions, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Lasaf, Salman, Samawah, Taqtaqanah, Shatrah, Afak, Diwaniyah, Qurnah, Nukhayb, Artawi, Ukaydir and

Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1040 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these acts of aggression against civilian targets and Iraqi civilian installations, urges the Security Council to perform its assigned duties with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security [by intervening with the Governments of the countries in question] with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(Signed) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
7 September 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 4 September 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 3 September 2000 from Mr. Humam Abd al-Khaliq Abd al-Ghafur, Minister of Culture and Information and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 24 to 31 August 2000 they carried out 272 sorties, 156 of them from Saudi Arabia, 48 from Kuwait and 68 from Turkey. One civilian was killed and 16 others, including a child, were wounded. Eleven heat flares were also dropped in cultivated areas in northern Iraq.

The Minister urges you to intervene with the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom and with the countries participating in this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to ending their hostility and ensuring respect for the norms of international law and the sovereignty of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. Hasan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 4 September 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 272 sorties in the period from 24 to 31 August 2000, 156 of them from Saudi Arabia, 48 from Kuwait and 68 from Turkey, as shown hereunder. One civilian was killed and 16 others, including a child, were wounded in civilian areas in southern Iraq. Eleven heat flares were also dropped in cultivated areas in northern Iraq.

1. In the northern region 68 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1030 hours on 27 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah, Zakho and Irbil areas. These aircraft dropped three heat flares in a cultivated area in the Fayidah district of Dohuk Governorate. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1130 hours on 28 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz, Ayn Zalah and Mosul areas. These aircraft dropped five heat flares in the Jabal Maqlub area. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1045 hours on 29 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Dohuk and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1225 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1035 hours on 31 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah and Mosul areas. These aircraft dropped three heat flares in the Jabal Maqlub area. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 204 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1120 hours on 25 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Salman, Basrah, Qal'at Sukkar, Amarah, Hayy, Ashbajah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Najaf, Jalibah, Afak and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1245 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1025 hours on 26 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 missions, 24 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Jalibah and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1140 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1122 hours on 27 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Basrah, Shinafiyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Shatrah, Afak, Ukhaydir, Nukhayb North-East, Qurnah, Amarah, Najaf and Kut South-West areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0935 hours on 28 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ashbajah, Amarah, Salman and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1040 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1050 hours on 29 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Salman, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Ashbajah, Shinafiyah, Hayy, Ali al-Gharbi, Ukhaydir and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1005 hours on 30 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 missions, 36 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Najaf, Rumaythah, Hayy, Hashimiyah, Hillah, Diwaniyah, Nu'maniyah, Suwayrah and Aziziyah South areas. These aircraft attacked a civilian services-related installation in Nasirah village in Rumaythah district, injuring three civilians including one child, and another such installation in Nasiriyah Governorate, killing one civilian and wounding 13 others. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(g) At 1105 hours on 31 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Afak, Basrah, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Nukhayb, Ukhaydir, Salman and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1245 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these wanton acts of aggression, urges you to intervene with the governments of the countries in question with a view to ending their hostility and ensuring respect for the norms of international law and the sovereignty of Iraq.

(Signed) Humam Abd al-Khaliq **Abd al-Ghafur**
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
7 September 2000
English
Original: Arabic

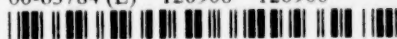
**Letter dated 4 September 2000 from the Permanent
Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the
President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 3 September 2000 from Mr. Humam Abd al-Khaliq Abd al-Ghafur, Minister of Culture and Information and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 24 to 31 August 2000 they carried out 272 sorties, 156 of them from Saudi Arabia, 48 from Kuwait and 68 from Turkey. One civilian was killed and 16 others, including a child, were wounded. Eleven heat flares were also dropped in cultivated areas in northern Iraq.

The Minister urges the Security Council to meet its responsibilities with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom and with the countries participating in this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. Hasan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 4 September 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 272 sorties in the period from 24 to 31 August 2000, 156 of them from Saudi Arabia, 48 from Kuwait and 68 from Turkey, as shown hereunder. One civilian was killed and 16 others, including a child, were wounded in civilian areas in southern Iraq. Eleven heat flares were also dropped in cultivated areas in northern Iraq.

1. In the northern region 68 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1030 hours on 27 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah, Zakho and Irbil areas. These aircraft dropped three heat flares in a cultivated area in the Fayidah district of Dohuk Governorate. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1130 hours on 28 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz, Ayn Zalah and Mosul areas. These aircraft dropped five heat flares in the Jabal Maqlub area. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1045 hours on 29 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Dohuk and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1225 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1035 hours on 31 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah and Mosul areas. These aircraft dropped three heat flares in the Jabal Maqlub area. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 204 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1120 hours on 25 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Salman, Basrah, Qal'at Sukkar, Amarah, Hayy, Ashbajah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Najaf, Jalibah, Afak and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1245 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1025 hours on 26 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 missions, 24 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Jalibah and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1140 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1122 hours on 27 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Basrah, Shinafiyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Shatrah, Afak, Ukhaydir, Nukhayb North-East, Qurnah, Amarah, Najaf and Kut South-West areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0935 hours on 28 August 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ashbajah, Amarah, Salman and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1040 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1050 hours on 29 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Salman, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Ashbajah, Shinafiyah, Hayy, Ali al-Gharbi, Ukhaydir and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1005 hours on 30 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 missions, 36 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Najaf, Rumaythah, Hayy, Hashimiyah, Hillah, Diwaniyah, Nu'maniyah, Suwayrah and Aziziyah South areas. These aircraft attacked a civilian services-related installation in Nasirah village in Rumaythah district, injuring three civilians including one child, and another such installation in Nasiriyah Governorate, killing one civilian and wounding 13 others. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(g) At 1105 hours on 31 August 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Afak, Basrah, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Nukhayb, Ukhaydir, Salman and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1245 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these acts of aggression against civilian targets and Iraqi civilian installations, urges the Security Council to perform its assigned duties with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(Signed) Humam Abd al-Khaliq **Abd al-Ghafur**
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 September 2000

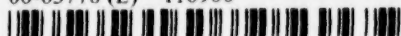
Original: English

**Letter dated 6 September 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge a protest over the recent frequent violations of the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the aircraft of the Stabilization Force (SFOR) flying from the territory of Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since mid-August 2000, the following violations have been registered:

- 2 helicopters flew across Lake Zvornik on 15 August at 0.05 a.m. at an altitude of 200 m and entered the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 200 m deep;
- 1 helicopter flew across the Drina river in the region of Banja Koviljaca the same day at 10.05 a.m. and entered the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 300 m deep;
- 2 fighter jets entered the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 2 km deep in the region of Strmac on 16 August at 11.55 a.m.;
- 1 helicopter, while manoeuvring in the region of the villages of Paklje and Tubici at an altitude of 200 m, entered the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 100 m deep;
- 2 helicopters entered the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 2 km deep at an altitude of 400 m in the region of Bajina Basta/Perucac on 24 August at 2.20 p.m.;
- 2 helicopters entered the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 200 m deep at an altitude of 150 m in the region of Zvornik/Mladjevac on 25 August at 11.45 a.m.

In bringing to your attention the violations of the airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, committed in gross disregard for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Dayton/Paris Agreement and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, I take the opportunity to transmit the advice of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will no longer tolerate the violations of its airspace, that is, its territorial integrity and sovereignty, and that the responsibility for all the consequences that may arise from such acts will be borne by those committing them.



I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
8 September 2000

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in East Timor, in particular the statement of its President of 3 August 2000 (S/PRST/2000/26) in which it expressed profound concern at the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees from East Timor in camps in West Timor, at the continuing presence of militia in the camps and at their intimidation of refugees and staff of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Appalled by the brutal murder of three United Nations personnel killed on 6 September 2000 by a militia-led mob, and *supporting* the statement on this subject made by the Secretary-General at the outset of the Millennium Summit and the expressions of concern by several Heads of State and Government during the Summit proceedings (A/55/PV.6),

Condemning this outrageous and contemptible act against unarmed international staff who were in West Timor to help the refugees and *reiterating* its condemnation of the murder of two United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) peacekeepers and attacks on the United Nations presence in East Timor,

Recalling that the declaration of the Security Council Summit, at the level of Heads of State and Government (S/RES/1318 (2000)), included specific reference to the need for effective measures for the safety and security of United Nations personnel,

Expressing its outrage at the reported attacks in Betun, West Timor on 7 September 2000, in which a number of refugees reportedly have been killed,

Welcoming the letter of the President of Indonesia to the Secretary-General on 7 September 2000 in which he expressed outrage at the killing of the UNHCR staff and stated his intention to conduct a full-scale investigation and to take firm measures against those found guilty,

1. *Insists* that the Government of Indonesia take immediate additional steps, in fulfilment of its responsibilities, to disarm and disband the militia immediately, restore law and order in the affected areas in West Timor, ensure safety and security in the refugee camps and for humanitarian workers, and prevent cross-border incursions into East Timor;



2. *Stresses* that those responsible for the attacks on international personnel in West and East Timor must be brought to justice;

3. *Recalls* in this regard, its letter of 18 February from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General (S/2000/137) in which it noted that grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have been committed and that those responsible for these violations should be brought to justice, and *reiterates* its belief that the United Nations has a role to play in the process in order to safeguard the rights of the people of East Timor;

4. *Calls* on the Indonesian authorities to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the safe return of refugees who choose to go back to East Timor, and *stresses* the need for parallel programmes to resettle individuals who choose not to return;

5. *Notes* that the Government of Indonesia has decided to deploy additional troops to West Timor to improve the serious security situation, but *stresses* that UNHCR workers cannot return to West Timor until there is a credible security guarantee, including real progress towards disarming and disbanding the militias;

6. *Underlines* that UNTAET should respond robustly to the militia threat in East Timor, consistent with its resolution 1272 (1999) of 22 October 1999;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within a week of the adoption of this resolution on the situation on the ground;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
9 September 2000

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session**

Item 61 (b) of the provisional agenda*

**United Nations reform: measures and proposals: the
Millennium Assembly of the United Nations**

**Security Council
Fifty-fifth year**

**Letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to forward the statement of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 5 September 2000 (see annex). I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav Jovanovic
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/55/150 and Corr.1 and 2.



**Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

**STATEMENT
OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
YUGOSLAVIA**

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lodges the strongest protest at the official decision of the Secretariat of the United Nations to withdraw the invitation to the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate in the forthcoming Millennium Summit in New York from 6 to 8 September which was extended to the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, as early as 25 August last year.

At the same time, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia condemns most strongly this act of the Secretariat of the United Nations which occurred at the very beginning of the Millennium Summit at the time when the Yugoslav delegation, headed by the President of the Federal Government, Mr. Momir Bulatovic, was about to leave for New York to conduct talks with numerous highest-ranking representatives of the member-States at the time of the Millennium Summit.

The explanation that the invitation to the Summit was extended "in error" is completely unacceptable to the Yugoslav Government and it resolutely rejects it. Such an act of the Secretariat of the United Nations represents an unrecorded precedent in the history of the United Nations and is in full contravention with the goals and principles of the Charter and practice of the United Nations. What is involved is discrimination against a country, a founder and a member-State of the United Nations, the true aim of which is to deny Yugoslavia, in an illegitimate and undignified way, the possibility to present its positions on the region in which it plays an important part of a factor of peace and stability, international relations and on the role of the world Organization. Unfortunately, this is only yet another expression and consequence of the haughty and arrogant policy of the host country of the United Nations which already a few days ago rejected to issue visas to the leaders of the Yugoslav delegation to the jubilee Conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in New York. All this shows that the world Organization and the largest gathering of the democratically elected representatives of all peoples are being manipulated, all for the purpose of realizing the hegemonist policy of that country. It is evident that there exists a fear from the truth, from the responsibility for last year's aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for causing huge human casualties, for the suffering of the citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, enormous economic destruction and for a systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) in the Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija.

If that practice were to be allowed and legalized, it would lead to a further erosion of the basic postulates of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly of the principles of equality and the sovereign equality and universality of the United Nations. At the same time, it would deal a blow to the democratic foundations, reputation and authority of the world Organization which have been created painfully over the last half a century and to which Yugoslavia has made its contribution.

The gross and illegal act represents also an insult to the vast majority of the member-States of the United Nations which set store by consistent respect for the Charter, principles and goals of the organization and for international law and therefore calls for their strongest condemnation. The Federal Government therefore calls on all member-States of the United Nations to resolutely reject all attempts to do away with the democratic principles, openness and universality on which the system of the United Nations is rested and to condemn the policy of pressure and fait accompli, the aim of which is to establish diktat over the world Organization.

Irrespective of this last shameful act, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to pledge its support to open and equitable cooperation with all countries of the world also in the future and is ready to render its contribution, as a founder and a member-State of the United Nations, to putting an end to attempts to erode the United Nations and to the launching of a new trend of the strengthening of its influence and democratic nature as an open and universal international organization. In order to achieve that goal to which aspires the majority of mankind the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that it is necessary that member-States join efforts in a resolute opposition to the practice and principles that harm the reputation and influence of the world Organization, particularly to all attempts to violate the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of the Security Council.

Belgrade, 5 September 2000



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
9 September 2000

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session**

Item 61 (b) of the provisional agenda*

**United Nations reform: measures and proposals: the
Millennium Assembly of the United Nations**

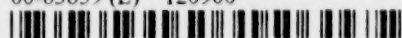
**Security Council
Fifty-fifth year**

**Letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to forward the message of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Millennium Summit of the United Nations (see annex). I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav Jovanovic
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/55/150 and Corr.1 and 2.



**Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

**M E S S A G E
OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE MILLENNIUM SUMMIT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

The Millennium Summit of the United Nations is one of the most representative political gatherings in the history of international relations. It provides a unique opportunity to reaffirm all that has proved itself good and successful in the activity of the world Organization so far, as well as to identify the new challenges facing mankind at the threshold of the new millennium. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that only by joint efforts of all member-States it is possible to ensure that the 21st century be stable, prosperous and just for all peoples of the world. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a founding State of the United Nations, will continue to render its contribution to a faster and more efficient realization of these noble goals and, for that purpose, is ready to cooperate openly and equitably with all States and peoples sharing this approach to the future of the world.

The expectations with which mankind looks at the change of the two millennia are conditioned not only by the rarity of the event, but also by a profound feeling that the preceding epoch as a whole has resulted in the triumph of human mind and skills, which contributed to overall progress.

Great hopes and expectations, however, have been blurred by a singular paradox in which the world suddenly found itself. The epochal technological progress and the realization of the undreamed-of possibilities of development have not been followed by appropriate transformations in the political and social superstructure. On the one hand, we have been witness to an unstoppable current of the process of integration, accelerated by new technologies and the improvement of the means of communication. On the other, sovereign countries are being broken up, precisely those countries that, by their multi-ethnic and multi-cultural being constitute the most natural basis for broader integrations.

Following the end of the so-called Cold War, international relations have not developed in the direction of progress and democratization, but of the suppression of equality and the strengthening of tendencies of hegemonism and unipolarity. The balance of fear has not been replaced by equitable cooperation and development, but by a doctrine of interventionism, limited sovereignty, which brought about the weakening of the influence and the erosion of the reputation of the world Organization. Instead of developing itself according to the criteria of tested values and principles, the civilization is overshadowed by the threat of the use of force - military and economic-financial. This has, in essence, resulted in having the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer. Neo-colonialism is being advanced under the aegis of the so-called globalization and the control of the richest over the strategic sources of energy, raw materials and the market spread.

This development has caused disastrous consequences. The first casualty have been the unassailable principles of international law, such as sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs of States, sovereign equality of States and the right to free and unhindered development. The aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia last year outside and against the will of the Security Council is the greatest threat to the future of the United Nations and international law in general and constitutes a crime against peace and humanity. Although committed against a small country, the NATO aggression had global goals: to set a precedent and legalize military interventions contrary to the Charter of the United Nations; to have NATO, as a typical regional organization, impose itself upon the United Nations and to have might impose itself upon the right; to demonstrate the domination of the United States of America in Europe and ensure its role of world policeman; to threaten peace and stability in Europe. The NATO aggression caused directly thousands of civilian casualties and material destruction in excess of US\$100 billion, which the perpetrators must make up for.

In this way NATO has discredited and presented itself as a danger for Europe, Asia and the world. The same factors that spearheaded the aggression are continuing it now by other means: economic sanctions, support for separatism in Kosovo and Metohija and the Republic of Montenegro, spreading disinformation through their media and engaging in subversive activities against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This discredits them further as enemies of peace and stability and allies of separatism and terrorism from Taiwan to Gibraltar, from Tierra del Fuego to Cape of Good Hope.

Illegal military interventions and collective punishments of nations through the imposition of one-sided illegal economic and political sanctions have become also a typical instrument in the drive to bring about blind servility to one centre of power. Sanctions constitute the most massive form of violation of human rights today. More than one half of mankind, primarily the poorer one, is under various forms of sanctions imposed illegally by the richest countries.

Yugoslavia is, no doubt, a victim of hegemonism, interventionism and the neo-colonialist concept of NATO, spearheaded by the United States of America. By incitement to separatism, the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was broken up by force. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the country that continued its international legal personality, was the first to have sanctions imposed, its people were made to suffer and the incitement to separatism and terrorism in its territory was continued. It was blackmailed by the so-called "Rambouillet Agreement" and finally, in 1999, NATO committed an armed aggression. Rambouillet was a classic case of ultimatum, the acceptance of which would have meant the occupation of the country and the hand-over of the fate of the people and the country to the foreigner, to NATO in this particular case. It is quite clear now that what the United States administration had prepared behind the backs of its partners would not be acceptable to any sovereign country in the world.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is duty-bound to warn also on this occasion that the problems in the province of Kosovo and Metohija have been created through a systematic violation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), cooperation of UNMIK and KFOR with Albanian separatists and terrorists, the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and through the ethnic cleansing of Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Roma, Goranci, Turks and Egyptians. This threatens not only the vital interests of Yugoslavia, but also of the entire region of the Balkans and Europe.

Under the auspices of international forces (KFOR and UNMIK) over 5 000 terrorist attacks have been committed in the 14 months, primarily against the Serbs, over 1 100 persons were killed, about 1 000 abducted and over 360 000 non-Albanians were expelled. UNMIK and KFOR have thus brought grist to the mill to the concept of "Greater Albania", which threatens peace and stability in the entire Balkans and amounts to attempts to dangerously involve the world Organization in a policy diametrically opposed to the goals of the United Nations. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has therefore requested the United Nations Security Council to terminate the mandate of UNMIK and KFOR, directly responsible for the violation of resolution 1244 (1999), expansion of terrorism, international organized crime, massive destruction of cultural monuments, violation of basic human rights, for chaos and general lawlessness. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has carried out all its obligations from Security Council resolution 1244. It has prepared a contingent of military and police personnel for highly-professional engagement and insists on its immediate deployment in the Province in accordance with the said Security Council resolution.

The solution in Kosovo and Metohija - an autonomy with equality of all residents and ethnic communities within Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - is possible to reach only through dialogue between representatives of all ethnic communities and the State. All this indicates that certain powers and groups devise technology for provoking the so-called "controlled" destabilizations, even regional conflicts. Overt incitement to separatism and terrorism, therefore, by protagonists of the doctrine of a unipolar world in order to destabilize sovereign States constitutes one of the greatest threats to peace and stability on our planet.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia pledges its support to building a system of international peace and security on the basis of democratic principles and equality of all countries and peoples. In that system, there must be no domineering centres of power and decision-making, either one or many. It should be based on unity of diversity, on equitable and free use of all possibilities for achieving progress, on mutual cooperation and comprehending the world as a whole in which equal rights of all are respected. Yugoslavia is for a world of the equal, for the United Nations which is a true guarantor of international peace and security, for a world of democracy and equality of all, for the freedom of choice.

This vision calls for the following:

- clear and strong affirmation and respect of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law;
- reform of the United Nations, with an emphasis on the crucial role of the Security Council and its primary responsibility for peace and security;
- opposition to all attempts to establish exclusive groups and clubs, the activity of which diminishes the role and influence of the world Organization;
- respect for the right to a free choice of the road of one's own, without pressure and interference in internal affairs, as well as full sovereignty over economic and other interests of every country;
- disarmament and equal security for all, as well as opposition to the one-sided strengthening of military potentials of individual States.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is firm in its openness and equitable cooperation with all countries that are in favour of peace, stability and the honouring of the Charter of the United Nations and for respect for vital interests of all countries and peoples. Affirming itself in a large number of countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, as a reliable partner with rich experience, technology and first-class professionals in various fields of human activity, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is ready to intensify its efforts, in cooperation with the United Nations, other specialized international organizations and the Governments of those countries, to bring about general progress.

The defence of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from NATO has been a universal achievement of the freedom-loving world and an encouragement to all countries and peoples aspiring to freedom, equality and progress. In order to safeguard and enrich the achievement, to transpose it into the world of freedom and progress for all and not only for a privileged minority, it is necessary that, by joint efforts, we strengthen the United Nations and protect its prestige and authority from the onslaught of might, arrogance and the uniformity of thought.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 September 2000

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session**

**Security Council
Fifty-fifth year**

**Letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Permanent
Representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the
United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued after the meeting of our Heads of State or Government on 7 September 2000 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

Wang Yingfan
Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations

Jean-David Levitte
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

Sergey V. Lavrov
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations

Jeremy Greenstock
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

Richard C. Holbrooke
Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations



Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement issued on 7 September 2000 by the Heads of State or Government of the five Permanent Members of the Security Council following their meeting

We, President Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China, President Jacques Chirac of the Republic of France, President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin of the Russian Federation, Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and President William Jefferson Clinton of the United States of America have met in New York on 7 September 2000 and hereby state the following:

Mindful of the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council in regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, we share a solemn commitment to ensuring that the United Nations is stronger, more effective and more efficient than ever before as it enters the twenty-first century.

The challenges facing the United Nations and the world community are daunting. To meet such challenges, the world community's response must be quicker, more targeted, and better coordinated than ever before. As the world's only truly universal organization — in terms both of its mandate and its membership — the United Nations has an essential role in the twenty-first century.

The United Nations can only be as effective, as creative and as authoritative as its Members will it to be. Moving into the next century, the permanent members of the Security Council pledge, together with the entire membership, to strengthen the United Nations, ensure the authority of the Security Council and uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Bearing primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, has an abiding interest in ensuring that the United Nations is equipped to meet the challenges it faces. We therefore commit ourselves to strengthening the operational capabilities of the Security Council in this area. Only by strengthening our dedication to the purposes and principles of the Charter and by endowing the United Nations with the means to deliver on its many commitments can we fulfil our obligations to ensure that the United Nations can achieve its full potential.

To this end, we will focus our efforts on the following priority areas:

(a) Enhancing leadership for peace and security. The leadership role of the United Nations, particularly in maintaining international peace and security, must be strengthened to reflect the Organization's changing challenges and priorities. This evolution must take into account both the shifting face of the world community and the types of conflicts the United Nations must confront today. We commit ourselves to fostering a more transparent and broadly representative Security Council to enhance its effectiveness as the leading body in the field of international peace and security.

(b) Strengthening peacekeeping. The nature and number of international conflicts demanding United Nations involvement has shifted fundamentally over the past decade, a change that has yet to be reflected in structural reforms to equip the United Nations to fulfil the array of mandates it now faces. We pledge to move expeditiously to endow the United Nations with resources — both operational and financial — commensurate to the tasks it faces in its peacekeeping activities worldwide. Enhancing the United Nations peacekeeping capacity should strengthen the central role of the United Nations in conflict prevention and settlement. We look to the recommendations of the Secretary-General's Expert Panel on Peace Operations as an important element to be considered in order to ensure the effectiveness of the United Nations in this vital arena.

(c) Revitalizing management. The breadth, scope, and complexity of the activities of the United Nations demand effective leadership. We pledge to support steps to empower the Secretary-General with a mandate to modernize and streamline the Secretariat further, to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of programmes, and to focus the Organization's resources on priority areas, while bringing closure to activities that no longer warrant continued investment.

(d) Replenishing human resources. The most valuable resource of the United Nations is its people. The skill, vision, and dedication of the United Nations Secretariat staff have made possible all that the United Nations has accomplished to date, and will determine the Organization's future. We pledge to support prompt steps to ensure that the United Nations base of human capital, particularly in the field of peacekeeping, can be fortified through a process that is transparent, equitable, and designed to attract the very best talent available from all corners of the world.

(e) Reaffirming financial commitment. As enshrined in the Charter, the United Nations financial base must accurately reflect the capabilities and responsibilities of every Member State. We pledge to support measures to broaden the resource base for this institution through financial structures that are equitable, transparent and reflective of current realities for the regular budget and the peacekeeping budget, and the financing of United Nations activities. We recognize the need to adjust the existing peacekeeping scale of assessments, which is based on the 1973 system, in the light of changed circumstances, including countries' current capacity to pay. Taking into account our special responsibilities as permanent members of the Security Council and the duty of all Member States to meet their financial obligations to the United Nations, we commit ourselves to creating a more stable and equitable financial foundation for current and future United Nations operations, including adjustments to the peacekeeping scale of assessment to reflect the role of all Member States and especially the role of all permanent members in peacekeeping financing.

In each of these areas we pledge to work together in the coming months and years to ensure that the United Nations is imbued with the resources, the vision, and the support it needs. As permanent members of the Security Council, we will continue to fulfil our obligations under the Charter and commit ourselves to making the Organization stronger and more effective. To that end, we agree to have more regular exchanges of views on important international issues at all levels.

We express our appreciation and support for the Secretary-General for the role he plays in the service of peace, development and strengthening the United Nations.

As we move into the next century, we pledge to work with the entire United Nations membership to bridge differences and agree on new measures to build on the promise of the United Nations first 55 years.



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Security Council**

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Fifty-fifth year**

**Letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Permanent
Representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the
United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued after the meeting of our Heads of State or Government on 7 September 2000 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Wang Yingfan
Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-David Levitte
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

(Signed) Sergey V. Lavrov
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations

(Signed) Jeremy Greenstock
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Richard C. Holbrooke
Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

* Reissued for technical reasons.



Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement issued on 7 September 2000 by the Heads of State or Government of the five Permanent Members of the Security Council following their meeting

We, President Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China, President Jacques Chirac of the Republic of France, President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin of the Russian Federation, Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and President William Jefferson Clinton of the United States of America have met in New York on 7 September 2000 and hereby state the following:

Mindful of the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council in regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, we share a solemn commitment to ensuring that the United Nations is stronger, more effective and more efficient than ever before as it enters the twenty-first century.

The challenges facing the United Nations and the world community are daunting. To meet such challenges, the world community's response must be quicker, more targeted, and better coordinated than ever before. As the world's only truly universal organization — in terms both of its mandate and its membership — the United Nations has an essential role in the twenty-first century.

The United Nations can only be as effective, as creative and as authoritative as its Members will it to be. Moving into the next century, the permanent members of the Security Council pledge, together with the entire membership, to strengthen the United Nations, ensure the authority of the Security Council and uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Bearing primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, has an abiding interest in ensuring that the United Nations is equipped to meet the challenges it faces. We therefore commit ourselves to strengthening the operational capabilities of the Security Council in this area. Only by strengthening our dedication to the purposes and principles of the Charter and by endowing the United Nations with the means to deliver on its many commitments can we fulfil our obligations to ensure that the United Nations can achieve its full potential.

To this end, we will focus our efforts on the following priority areas:

(a) Enhancing leadership for peace and security. The leadership role of the United Nations, particularly in maintaining international peace and security, must be strengthened to reflect the Organization's changing challenges and priorities. This evolution must take into account both the shifting face of the world community and the types of conflicts the United Nations must confront today. We commit ourselves to fostering a more transparent and broadly representative Security Council to enhance its effectiveness as the leading body in the field of international peace and security.

(b) Strengthening peacekeeping. The nature and number of international conflicts demanding United Nations involvement has shifted fundamentally over the past decade, a change that has yet to be reflected in structural reforms to equip the United Nations to fulfil the array of mandates it now faces. We pledge to move expeditiously to endow the United Nations with resources — both operational and financial — commensurate to the tasks it faces in its peacekeeping activities worldwide. Enhancing the United Nations peacekeeping capacity should strengthen the central role of the United Nations in conflict prevention and settlement. We look to the recommendations of the Secretary-General's Expert Panel on Peace Operations as an important element to be considered in order to ensure the effectiveness of the United Nations in this vital arena.

(c) Revitalizing management. The breadth, scope, and complexity of the activities of the United Nations demand effective leadership. We pledge to support steps to empower the Secretary-General with a mandate to modernize and streamline the Secretariat further, to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of programmes, and to focus the Organization's resources on priority areas, while bringing closure to activities that no longer warrant continued investment.

(d) Replenishing human resources. The most valuable resource of the United Nations is its people. The skill, vision, and dedication of the United Nations Secretariat staff have made possible all that the United Nations has accomplished to date, and will determine the Organization's future. We pledge to support prompt steps to ensure that the United Nations base of human capital, particularly in the field of peacekeeping, can be fortified through a process that is transparent, equitable, and designed to attract the very best talent available from all corners of the world.

(e) Reaffirming financial commitment. As enshrined in the Charter, the United Nations financial base must accurately reflect the capabilities and responsibilities of every Member State. We pledge to support measures to broaden the resource base for this institution through financial structures that are equitable, transparent and reflective of current realities for the regular budget and the peacekeeping budget, and the financing of United Nations activities. We recognize the need to adjust the existing peacekeeping scale of assessments, which is based on the 1973 system, in the light of changed circumstances, including countries' current capacity to pay. Taking into account our special responsibilities as permanent members of the Security Council and the duty of all Member States to meet their financial obligations to the United Nations, we commit ourselves to creating a more stable and equitable financial foundation for current and future United Nations operations, including adjustments to the peacekeeping scale of assessment to reflect the role of all Member States and especially the role of all permanent members in peacekeeping financing.

In each of these areas we pledge to work together in the coming months and years to ensure that the United Nations is imbued with the resources, the vision, and the support it needs. As permanent members of the Security Council, we will continue to fulfil our obligations under the Charter and commit ourselves to making the Organization stronger and more effective. To that end, we agree to have more regular exchanges of views on important international issues at all levels.

We express our appreciation and support for the Secretary-General for the role he plays in the service of peace, development and strengthening the United Nations.

As we move into the next century, we pledge to work with the entire United Nations membership to bridge differences and agree on new measures to build on the promise of the United Nations first 55 years.
